

known. They will yield many new endemics. As I have repeatedly said, there is plenty to do; there are few botanically equipped and with energy or initiative to do it.

NOTES WITH EXTENSIONS OF RANGE OF SEVERAL NORTH AMERICAN ORCHIDS.—In the course of identifying American orchids, chiefly in the Herbarium of Oberlin College, there appeared the following collections of several species which constitute interesting extensions of range:

× *HABENARIA ANDREWSII* White ex Niles. (*H. psycodes* × *H. lacera* and *H. psycodes* var. *grandiflora* × *H. lacera*.)

This natural hybrid, which occurs from eastern Canada through New England and New York south to North Carolina, now appears in the middle West.

OHIO: Oberlin, South woods, June 27, 1890, *J. B. McCord s. n.* (Herb. Oberlin Coll. 71736).

HABENARIA CILIARIS (L.) R. Br.

This widespread species of the Atlantic coastal plain and the middle West is here recorded from Wisconsin. Albert M. Fuller (in *Studies on the Flora of Wisconsin*, Pt. 1: Orchidaceae Bull. Pub. Mus. City of Milwaukee 14 (1933) p. 46) says: "In 1838, Dr. I. A. Lapham listed it (*H. ciliaris*) for the Milwaukee region. . . . There has been no other record for this species in Wisconsin. The nearest station where authentic specimens of this species have been found, is Calumet, Cook County, Illinois."

WISCONSIN: May 30, 1891, *R. M. Strong s. n.* (Herb. Oberlin Coll. 26232).

HABENARIA CLAVELLATA (Michx.) Spreng.

Heretofore the northwestern limit of this widespread orchid appears to have been Minnesota. It now appears from the Rocky Mountain region.

MONTANA: Helena, *F. W. Anderson s. n.* (Herb. Oberlin Coll. 26444).

EPIPACTIS LATIFOLIA (L.) All.

Until recently this common European species has apparently been restricted to the eastern part of Canada and the eastern United States. Lately it has appeared in the West.

MISSOURI: Jasper County, near Joplin, in moist rocky and clay ground at base of limestone bluff of Turkey Creek, July 5, 1928, *E. J. Palmer 34965*.

MONTANA: Helena, *F. W. Anderson s. n.* (Herb. Oberlin Coll. 26205).—CHARLES SCHWEINFURTH, Botanical Museum, Harvard University.

ABIES PROCERA, A NEW NAME FOR A. NOBILIS LINDL.

ALFRED REHDER

THE western Fir, known for more than a hundred years as *Abies nobilis*, and as yet not encumbered by many synonyms as most species of *Abies* are, must now change its name on account of an older homonym which so far seems to have escaped notice and is not listed in *Index kewensis*. This older homonym is *Abies nobilis* A. Dietrich, *Flora der Gegend um Berlin* (1823), a synonym of *Abies alba* Miller (1768), a species with an array of about fourteen synonyms, the best known of which are *A. pectinata* (Lam.) DC. (1805), not Gilibert (1792), and *A. Picea* (L.) Bluff & Fingerhut (1825), not Mill. (1768).

For the species in question it seems appropriate to select a name which has a similar meaning to that given by Lindley, and I have therefore chosen the following specific epithet, which may be considered a Latin equivalent of the established English name "Noble Fir."

Abies procera, nom. nov.

Pinus nobilis Douglas mss. ex D. Don in Lambert, *Descr. Gen. Pinus*, 8^o ed., 2: t. [81], 1 p. (1832); fol. ed. [ed. 1] 3: 1 p., 1 tab. (1837).—Douglas in *Comp. Bot. Mag.* 2: 147 (1836), nom.—Sabine ex Douglas, *Jour. Travels 1825–27* [ed. W. Wilks] 342 (1914), cum descr.

Abies nobilis (Dougl. & Lamb.) Lindley in *Penny Cycl.* 1: 30 (1833).

Picea nobilis (Dougl.) Loudon, *Arb. Brit.* 4: 2342, fig. 2249, 2250 (1838); *Encycl. Pl. Suppl.* 1276 (1841).

Pseudotsuga nobilis (Lindl.) W. R. McNab in *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad. ser. 2*, 2: 700, expl. t. 49 (1877) nom. provis. = *Pinus* (*Pseudotsuga*) *nobilis*.

The first valid publication of this fir appeared in 1832 under the name *Pinus nobilis* in vol. II of the octavo edition of Lambert's *Description of the Genus Pinus*; the unnumbered plate